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CONSTITUTIONAL-AND-PROCEDURAL LAW: NORMS AND RELATIONS

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The development of the constitutional agreement is determined by the Constitution of Ukraine in strict accordance with the constitutional law. The legal status of all the subjects of constitutional law is reflected in the constitutional relations. The mechanism of implementation of the material norms was introduced to change this status from a declarative to a real one. This mechanism cannot assume relevant constitutional-and-procedural norms.

On the one hand, the Constitution has already laid foundations to provide the implementation of constitutional norms that is also foreseen by the laws of Ukraine. On the other hand, the law enforcement practice proves that there is a vital need in a greater increase of procedures that regulate the ensuring of the constitutional and legal status of the subjects of constitutional law.

In the Ukrainian law we observe a process of continuous expansion of procedural regulation and improvement of laws that contain the procedural norms (it concerns in particular the Code of Administrative Offenses and bylaws of the legislative and executive bodies). In its turn, in the constitutional law, next to the dominating material norms, we can identify the procedural norms, which provide the implementation of the former.

According to the constitutional law we need to pay special attention to constitutional-and-procedural norms and the constitutional-and-procedural relations that develop on their basis, it will help us to analyze new trends in the work of procedural institutions in other spheres of the Ukrainian law.

The complex theoretical research of the constitutional-and-legal relations, determination of their place and role in the system of legal regulation, and the analysis of their content, social essence and legal nature are very important for the further development of constitutional law.

The **tasks** that need to be solved in order to achieve the **goal** of the research aimed at the systematic legal analysis of constitutional-and-procedural rules and the investigation of the structure and content of the constitutional and legal relations are as follows:

- to analyze the correlation of material and procedural aspects in the constitutional law;
- to characterize the concept of constitutional-and-procedural norms;

- to define the concept of constitutional and legal relations as categories of the constitutional law of Ukraine;
- to analyze the content and structure of the constitutional and legal relations;
- to define the place of constitutional and legal relations in the constitutional law of Ukraine.

The constitutional-and-procedural law is a system of procedural law that regulates and protects public order and relations that develop in the process of realization of the rights and obligations of the subject of constitutional relationships. These rights and obligations arise when the organization and implementation of the supreme power of the state take place.

The necessity of the existence and functioning of the constitutional-and-procedural law determines the needs to establish a procedure of specific constitutional and legal relations, the subjective legal rights, and subjective legal responsibilities. The constitutional-and-procedural law derives from the constitutional law and is supposed to meet the needs of the effective implementation of the latter.

The constitutional-and-procedural relations have the following characteristics:

- they are directly connected with the norms of the constitutional law, they appear and develop on this basis;
- they ensure the rights and responsibilities of the subjects of the constitutional relations;
- they determine the procedure for the implementation of the constitutional substantive norms;
- they are protected and ensured by the state, and provided by legal mechanisms.

The norms of the constitutional-and-procedural law are applied only when they are implemented in practice. The implementation of these norms means that the subjects of the constitutional-and-procedural law realize their rights and responsibilities. The constitutional-and-procedural relations ensue within the implementation of these rights and responsibilities; these are namely public relations that develop due to the realization of the established subjective legal rights and responsibilities under the rules of the constitutional-and-procedural law.

Every branch of law (including the constitutional-and-procedural law) administers a certain kind of social relations that need proper legal regulation. The subject of legal regulation is known as a combination of qualitatively similar public relations, regulated by legal norms. Thus, the subject of legal regulation indicates a group of social relations regulated by specific legal norms.

The fact that the constitutional-and-procedural norms are aimed at regulating the procedure of legal rights and responsibilities gives us grounds to state that the subject of the constitutional-and-procedural law includes public relations that arise in the process of realization of the rights and obligations of the subjects of constitutional-and-procedural law. These rights and obligations are implemented in the process of establishing state sovereignty, building-up democracy, developing local self-government, ensuring rights, freedoms, and legal interests of the citizens,

and providing cooperation between the state and the people.

The constitutional-and-procedural law influences social relations by its specific methods and tools. It should be noted that the method of constitutional-and-procedural regulation comprises a set of legal instruments that systematize social relations, which constitute the subject area of the constitutional-and-procedural law. The norms of the constitutional-and-procedural law are applied only in practice.

During the realization of these rights and obligations, a newly developed constitutional-and-procedural relationship is regulated by the rules of constitutional-and-procedural law in the sphere of public relations, when the subjective legal rights and subjective legal responsibilities of the participants of this relationship are realized.

The specific character of the constitutional-and-procedural relations is determined by the inequality of their subjects, caused by the influence of the principle of authority and subordination, when some objects act as legally qualified parties, and the others – as law obliged.

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STRAHLENWIRKUNG AUF DEN MENSCHLICHEN KÖRPER

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Radioaktive Strahlung ist das Problem der heutigen Welt, weil sie eine bedrohende Gefahr für den menschlichen Organismus darstellt. Der Unfall im Kernkraftwerk Tschernobyl und die Reaktorunfällen in Japan sind die grundlegenden Quellen von Radionuklide [1, 21-22].

Radionuklide umwandeln sich spontan unter Abgabe von Energie. Die dabei frei werdende Energie wird zumeist als ionisierende Strahlung in Form von energiereichen Teilchen (positiv geladene Ione) und/oder sogenannter Gammastrahlung abgegeben.

Die Radioaktivität nimmt sehr langsam ab. Der in diesem Zusammenhang häufig verwendete Begriff Halbwertszeit bezeichnet die Dauer des Zerfalls radioaktiver Stoffe, also genau jene Zeit, in der die Menge eines radioaktiven Stoffes